

# Calendar No. 1954

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SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 2033

## ILONA LINDELOF

JULY 1 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6732]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 6732) for the relief of Iлона Lindelof, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Iлона Lindelof. The bill provides for an appropriate quota deduction and for the payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

#### STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill was born in Czechoslovakia on February 4, 1921, and last entered the United States as a visitor on January 1, 1950, as an employee of Mr. Alvin M. Bentley, who was the American consul in Budapest.

A letter dated September 20, 1950, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives from the Deputy Attorney General with reference to H. R. 6788, which was a bill introduced in the Eighty-first Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
Washington, September 20, 1950.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (H. R. 6788) for the relief of the alien, Iлона Lindelof.

The proposed legislation would provide that, for the purposes of immigration and naturalization laws, the alien Iлона Lindelof, residing temporarily in the

United States and in the District of Columbia, shall be considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence at New York N. Y., on January 1, 1950, the date she arrived at that port. The measure also would direct the Secretary of State to instruct the quota-control officer to deduct one number from the quota of Czechoslovakia of the first year that such quota numbers are available.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department show that Miss Lindelof is a single person who was born on February 4, 1921, at Neverice, Czechoslovakia. She last entered the United States on January 1, 1950, for a temporary visit of 6 months. At the time of her entry she was employed by a Mr. Alvin M. Bentley, who was at that time an employee of the Department of State. The alien stated that she lived in Neverice, Czechoslovakia, until she was 10 years of age; that she then went to Budapest, Hungary, where she lived until 1945, when she went to the American zone in Austria and worked for the American Red Cross until 1947; that in that year she took employment with Mr. Bentley, who was then third secretary to the American Legation in Budapest.

The alien is chargeable to the Czechoslovakian quota, which is oversubscribed, and an immigration visa is not readily available. Her case is similar to those of thousands of other aliens who desire to enter this country for permanent residence but are unable to do so because of the oversubscribed condition of the quotas to which they are chargeable. Frequently, in recent years, many aliens have entered the United States as visitors, as this alien has done, and after remaining here for a period of time, have attempted to adjust their status to that of permanent residence, thereby obtaining an unjust preference over the aliens who are residing abroad and awaiting their turn for the issuance of immigration visas in accordance with general immigration laws. The record presents no facts which would warrant granting this alien such a preference.

Accordingly, the Department of Justice is unable to recommend the enactment of the measure.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,  
*Deputy Attorney General.*

Congressman J. Caleb Boggs, the author of the bill, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and made the following statement in connection with the bill:

This is a most meritorious case. It came to my attention through the Sparre family, of Wilmington, Del., a well-known and prominent family in Delaware.

The facts in this case, I think, are unusual in that (1) Miss Lindelof risked her life and security in working for and taking sides with the Americans in Budapest at a time when Americans needed her help and when it was most dangerous to be friendly to the Americans. In this instance she became associated with the American consul in Budapest, Mr. Bentley. (2) Miss Lindelof came to this country legally with Mr. Bentley, who was, at that time, in the service of the United States State Department. (3) At the present time it would be just impossible for Miss Lindelof to be sent back to her country, and there is no other place for her to go. (4) She has done all kinds of work, including, of necessity, domestic work. However, she is well educated and capable and will not have any difficulty in providing for herself. She is qualified for secretarial work, interpreting, etc.

I believe this is the type of case where the humane and far-sighted action of a private bill can most properly be supported.

I will be glad to furnish additional background material and evidence and whatever may be necessary to satisfy the committee on any questions it may have.

I therefore request that on the basis of these supporting documents, included herewith, the committee will consider this measure with a view toward favorable action.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (H. R. 6732) should be enacted.